

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1888.

TRANSIENT ADVERTISERS will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper until they have been paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly enforced, and no one will be allowed to insert an advertisement without payment being made in advance, and the paper will not be responsible for the non-payment of any advertisement.

The Fayetteville Observer.

The *Observer* came down some time since with a long diatribe against Wilmington, although ostensibly directed against the *Journal*. That affair we laid aside until after the election, being unwilling to reply upon the immediate impulse of the moment, lest we might unconsciously permit some of the unchristian spirit of the *Observer* to creep into our remarks. When we did reply, it was calmly and without irritation. We did not remark that we amused ourselves by abusing it. It says further, that "people in Wilmington, who know anything of the *Observer*, know that the *Journal* does not speak truly concerning it." That we are willing to leave with the people in Wilmington who "know the *Observer*," and who know nothing of its feelings towards Wilmington, but all uncharitableness and a constant effort to create prejudice and perpetuate estrangement.

It is convenient for the *Observer* to forget all that really constitutes the record as between Wilmington and Fayetteville. It can go back seventy years to pitch in to Timothy Bloodworth, for whose acts his constituents were not responsible, while it cannot bear reference to comparatively recent facts, because they might tend to show that the *Observer* asserts what the real state of the case does not warrant. The *Observer* says it had the question of the Old Western Road all out with the Wilmington papers years since, and has no disposition to quarrel it all over again. The *Observer* chooses the right word again to designate its mode of conducting any discussion, especially with Wilmington. It immediately quarrels. It seems to have no other idea of the thing than quarrelling, although our reference to the Old Western Road was totally free from the slightest appearance of feeling. We simply stated facts. These things the *Observer* does not like. It flares up and says we abuse it. It does not say in what part of our article of Monday last the abuse is contained. It contents itself with assertion as baseless as its charges against Wilmington.

We repeat our assertion that the bill against which our Senator voted, was not a naked charter for a road to the Cape Fields, neither was the appropriation which he voted. The charter was really a roving commission devised to answer any purpose. One under which the editor of the *Observer* felt empowered to coquette with Charleston, while others intrigued with the four corners of the earth.

The *Journal* never made any boast of the offer of stocks made by the people of Wilmington. It simply referred to it as an evidence of the feeling existing in Wilmington.

But then Wilmington chose to invest her own money in her own works, without consulting the *Observer*, which of course was very wrong, but supposed to be legal and by no means unconstitutional, although of course very improper. But these investments were made before the Cape Fields Road came on the carpet, which is some extension.

The whole course of complaint and querulous mauling on the part of the *Observer* is weak and ridiculous. It is folly to talk of cash subscriptions from a community already so heavily burdened as Wilmington. The *Observer* never could have expected in reason, it only grieved for the love of growing.

There are other matters in the *Observer* which we may or may not notice hereafter. We simply refer now to a note to the long article in which the *Observer* of the 12th ventilates its benevolent feelings. It alludes to the Editors of the *Observer* personally. We have nothing here to do with that. Our reference has been to the *Observer*, and we have judged of its feelings by its expressions. We may have been wrong in doing so, but really, we know of no other plan to adopt. If the *Observer* will furnish us with a key to its meaning, we may perhaps be better informed. If we might venture a hint, we would remark that its course would lose nothing by an avoidance of bluster and abuse. Of course it is harmless; but, then—well, then, it is unfair, because we cannot and will not reply to it in the same tone, and may thus be forced to drop out of the ring.

But before we close we must beg not to be misunderstood. We desire above all things to avoid any controversy with Fayetteville. We cannot suppose that the animosity of the *Observer* is shared by the people of that town. The tone of the *Observer* amounts to this, "You (Wilmington) hate us, and you needn't say you don't, but whether you do or not, we hate you." We really think Wilmington will survive. It will try to, at any rate it will do the best it can. We won't believe that Fayetteville speaks through the *Observer*. No other paper in that place ever adopted such a tone.

We estimate fully the attempt of the *Observer* to raise an issue of veracity between the *Journal* and gentlemen in Wilmington. It will take nothing by its motion. It is also liberal with its closing advice. Whatever other things the *Journal* may do, it certainly will not make it a business to sow dissension and ill-will between communities. It will not attack Fayetteville as the *Observer* does Wilmington, and it will not follow that paper into personalities.

KEANSVILLE.—We have before us the Catalogue of the Keansville Female Seminary, located at Keansville, Duplin County, N. C., session 1887-'88. Wilmington, N. C., Fulton & Price, Steam Printers, 1888.

The list of the teachers contains the names of T. Oscar Rogers, Principal. Mrs. Somerville N. Rogers, Mrs. Mary N. Rogers, Miss M. J. Newell and Miss Ephraim Carr, Assistants. The first session of the Institution began on the 2nd day of February, 1887, and yet its Catalogue of students numbers 96, which affords cheering evidence of prosperity.

Keansville is a quiet and healthy village, accessible from all points, yet sufficiently removed from noise and bustle. The neighborhood is eminently moral, and the social influences excellent. The terms are moderate, and board can be had at the houses of pleasant and respectable families, within two or ten minutes walk from the Seminary, at from eight to ten dollars per month.

NASH COUNTY.—The Wilson Ledger calls attention to a typographical error in our statement of the vote of Nash County for Senator. Instead of giving the vote of A. J. Taylor, as 207, we should have given it as 707, while Battle his opponent received 708 votes, beating him by one vote. The *Ledger* may rest assured that the error was not intentional on our part. It is painful enough to know that our opponents can and do rejoice over any success in the good old county of Nash, without our seeking to add to the importance of that success. It remains for Mr. Battle to prove whether the fears of Democrats have been well-grounded. By a hearty co-operation with the Democratic party in the Legislature, he can effectually vindicate his own position.

By any other course, he will confirm every charge that has been preferred against his political consistency and standing as a Democrat, while he will be giving all the aid and comfort in his power to the disorganizers.

EIGHTY-SIX THOUSAND.—In the British House of Commons, Lord Stanley recently stated the number of British troops in India at 66,000, of which 18,000 were Company's forces, the balance belonging to the regular army.

Cuba. In 1830 a summary was made of the value of property in Cuba, and the aggregate was some nine hundred millions of dollars. So our cotemporary of the Petersburgh Democrat asserts, upon the authority of MAGROON, a writer of considerable weight on such subjects. Tropical products have since risen in value, and the annual produce of the island has also grown. It is therefore reasonable to suppose that the value of the island has grown with the increase of its productions, and their enhanced value in the markets of the world.

The exports of Cuba are between thirty and forty millions annually, and would be much greater under a more liberal commercial system.

But Cuba, like Hayti, would become valueless were her fierce Africans turned loose, for her slave population is really and literally African, not simply as the case in the United States, of African origin. They are heathen Africans, hardly speaking the language of any civilized people. In Cuba there is also a large free negro population.

Now there's the rub. In the event of hostilities we could take Cuba from Spain. Our small regular army, from which Europeans are led to form a low estimate of our military capacity, affords no criterion of the force that could be almost instantly called out—sufficient indeed to overrun Cuba before Spain could well realize it. But one thing is nearly certain. Spain would never permit Cuba to be forcibly taken from her without rendering it a cure to its compurers, like as the Russians on leaving Moscow, opened the prisons and let loose the felons to fire the city. So would the Spaniards do with the terrible element existing in Cuba, and England would secretly advise if not openly act such a course. She has sought the Africanization of Cuba. We have dreaded it, and are determined to prevent it at all hazards. Might not an attempt to seize it, really precipitate the ominous consummation of our worst fears, or at the best would not the restoration of the pre-existing social order be far more difficult than even the political conquest of the island.

It is for these reasons that we are compelled to go with those who go for making haste slowly, waiting for the wagon. If we acquire Cuba by peaceful means, we get not merely the body, we get the life that gives it value. We get Cuba unmarred and prosperous. A forcible acquisition may give us a noisome, unwholesome carcass. It is a risk that ought not to be lightly run in obedience to any clamor. It is a risk that President Buchanan will not lightly run, we feel almost certain.

BARNIZING.—The papers have teemed with accounts of the enthusiasm got up on the arrival of the news that the Atlantic telegraph cable had been laid. All or nearly all this has been made out of the whole cloth. People wonder, talk, speculate, but do not feel about this thing. It is a British affair. One of the times in which John Bull has got the weather gauge of Brother Jonathan. It may be that Mr. Fields did start the thing and work hard for it, but it is wholly contrived in England—subject to the dictation of the British government, under an English charter on English soil, and yet the first vessel of the American Navy was employed in the service of this English monopoly. We don't believe in the reported enthusiasm. The Southern people are not a manufacturing people, and at any rate don't manufacture mock enthusiasm so fast as those of some other sections. Some of the poetry that has been expended is really disgustingly foolish—tastefully contemptible.

But our people in no section are quite as great fools as our sensation journals would make them out to be. On the evening of the 6th inst., it rained in torrents in Cincinnati, and the streets were deserted, yet the agent of the associated press telegraphed to the papers at a distance a flaming despatch setting forth the brilliant illumination of the City—the fireworks, the "fair women and brave men" that crowded the streets, etc., etc., all in honor of the telegraph cable. Something like humbug, one would think.

The Fraser River Mines.

The latest accounts rather throw cold water on the excitement about these mines. There is gold there no doubt—that far, all the authorities agree, but there is a poor chance to get it. The gold is brought down by the streams from the mountains, and the bars on these streams can be got at for only a very small part of the year. In the summer the rivers are swollen by the melting of the snows in the mountains. As this cause ceases to operate, the rainy season comes on and the rivers again rise. As yet, there are no dry diggings discovered, and if there were, parties could not go to work them for fear of the Indians, who are both fierce and powerful, generally armed with muskets and rifles.

It is said also that the chance of a Pacific railroad through the British possessions is next to nothing. It would have to go away north of the head of Lake Superior, through a country where the ground never thaws much below the surface, where vegetation is next to nothing, where population can never grow, and where the track it laid could not possibly be kept open half the year.

W. G. Browne, Esq., Artist. This clever gentleman, and most accomplished artist, has been sojourning in our midst for some months, busily engaged in the duties of his profession. It gives us pleasure to know that his visit here has been eminently successful; in fact for most of the time, he has had much more to do than he could possibly attend to. We have made frequent visits to his studio, and have come away each time more deeply impressed, not only with his marvellous skill as a painter, but particularly with the wonderful naturalness (if we may coin a word) of his portraits. They are the exact counterpart of the original, the very attitude, look, expression, so natural and life-like, that we have almost fancied we could hear them speak. We understand that Mr. Browne leaves in a few days, as soon as he has finished one or two pictures upon which he is engaged; we hope he may be as successful elsewhere as he has been in this city. We have no doubt of it, that he will, for in our opinion he has no superior as an artist, and must command success wherever he goes.

We copy the above from the *Herald* of yesterday for the purpose of expressing our entire concurrence. We agree most heartily with the *Herald* in the high estimate it places upon Mr. Browne's abilities as a painter. We have never seen better portraits than those he has painted here. On going into his studio and looking at his pictures of persons you know, you never say that such a picture looks like A, or such another one like B; you say that it is A and that it is B, and so on. His pictures are works of art as well as likenesses, and deformed by no frippery or affectation.

Daily Journal, 14th inst.

Life Insurance. We find on our table the Ninth Annual Report of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, Incorporated January, 1889. Raleigh, Holden & Wilson, "Standard" office, 1888.

The closing paragraph of the Secretary's report is worthy of attention.

"No losses due and unpaid. All losses paid on the day when due, or before."

This is no more than the truth. The amount paid for losses during the year ending June 30th, 1888, was \$30,149.32. Of this amount \$4,000 was paid to parties in Wilmington.

MATRIMONIAL.—The Newbern, N. C., *Daily Progress* of the 12th inst., says that "Hon. John W. Ellis, our Governor elect, was united in marriage to Miss Mary McKinley, daughter of the late John P. Davis, last evening, at Christ Church, in this place. Rev. T. J. Haughton officiating."

"We learn that the distinguished bridegroom, accompanied by his happy bride and a few friends, will leave in a special train this afternoon for Goldsboro', and thence to the Virginia Springs."

Yellow Fever. It would seem that this disease has become a permanent institution in our Gulf Cities, especially in New Orleans, from which we must question if it is now ever totally absent, although it may be dormant in the Winter and Spring. It exhibits itself to a greater or less extent every Summer and Fall there, and occasional cases of death from the same disease now occur every year as high up as Charleston, although it is only occasionally that it assumes an epidemic form, or spreads so much as to be called an epidemic. Every summer there are cases of Yellow Fever at the Quarantine below New York, and nearly every Summer there are cases in that city and Brooklyn, although they are kept as quiet as possible.

The history of epidemics has generally shown that they grow milder as they grow older. Perhaps people get to understanding their treatment better; perhaps they get used to them, and their first dread wears away; or it may be that they do, in fact, abate something of the virulence of their original type. We hear occasionally of the re-appearance of veritable Asiatic cholera in particular locations, but the announcement inspires little or no dread, nor are any serious apprehensions felt of its again rushing over the world like a destroying angel, and but for the awful exhibition of its power at Norfolk, people would have begun to lose their fear of yellow fever. The fact is certain, however, that with the growth and drainage of towns and cities, the knowledge and the adoption of sanitary precautions, and progress of medical science, even yellow fever itself is far less to be feared than formerly. The visit which Yellow Jack paid to Wilmington in 1821 is still remembered. In 1855 or '56 it was here again. There were unquestionably deaths from it, but it never spread beyond its original limit, and suddenly disappeared, this difference being attributable greatly to the different condition of a town built up—cleared of ponds and stagnant water, as contrasted with a mere village full of such feeders of disease, as was the case with Wilmington in 1821.

Of course, no precaution will be neglected by our authorities, to guard against the introduction of contagion here. Accounts from Charleston, no doubt unintentionally exaggerate the number of cases in that city; but to some extent, yellow fever certainly is there, as it certainly is in nearly all the West India and Gulf ports. Some little inconvenience to commerce must necessarily be submitted to, that the public health may be guarded and protected. These will be cheerfully borne, and we feel confident that no unnecessary clogs will be placed upon the prosperity of our shipping interests.

Titles.

Most certainly we are a military people. We are fond of military glory. If we have not titles and even if we don't want them, somebody will give them to us. We were struck with this a week or so ago, on reading in some paper out of the State, a notice of the contest for Governor of this State between Judge John W. Ellis and Col. D. K. McRae. Now whether Mr. McRae ever was a Colonel or not we cannot say, but certainly we have never heard him so styled at home. We don't suppose Mr. McRae has any military aspirations.

We noticed the same military turn in the case of Hon. Wm. S. Ashe. Not that he wanted a military title.

During his first Congress we heard him spoken of in Washington City as Colonel Ashe, but we found on a subsequent visit to that place that he had been brevetted General, and was so referred to. Indeed elsewhere it seemed to be the same thing, as we found it long since on the cars of the Wilmington & Weldon Road, where we happened to fall into casual conversation with a gentleman from Louisiana, who enquired if General Ashe was still president of the Company.

The number of Colonels, Generals and Majors in the two houses of Congress is remarkable, and would be more so, but there are some Judges. If there be any Captains or Lieutenants we have never heard of them. Colonels are about the lowest that usually go to Congress. That is the first brevet rank that is conferred in Washington City. Then comes the higher grade of General.

FALSE REPORT.—We learn that a report got somehow in circulation yesterday that the Conductor on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, had brought news of the existence of Yellow Fever at Kingsville. Mr. Gilbert, the Conductor who came in yesterday morning, states that such report is wholly without foundation—that there is no such thing at Kingsville, and that of course he never said there was. The only person sick at Kingsville is a small yellow boy, who has no more Yellow Fever than the man in the moon. Of course Mr. Gilbert's statement is conclusive to all who know him, as he is a man who would not state anything but what is strictly so, for any consideration.

NEW COTTON.—We have before us a sample of new Cotton from the plantation of Gen. Wm. Evans of Marion district, S. C., led with us by Messrs. DeRosset & Brown. Ever since the opening of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, Gen. Evans has promptly appeared in our market with the first Cotton of the season, and this year he is on hand as usual. The sample we have is of a fine staple and texture, and will no doubt command a fine price.

DOSE—FIXED—FINISHED—DECIDED—COUNTED OUT.—McDOWELL ELECTED.—The Sheriffs of Black River, Brunswick and Columbus met yesterday at Bladen. The dispute about the Senatorship is closed at last, and Mr. McDowell is elected by a majority of 9. So ends the chapter.—*Daily Journal, 13th inst.*

ARKANSAS has been carried by the Democrats, as usual.

Council of State.

The Council of State, according to request of the Governor, convened in this City on Wednesday last, the 11th inst. Present, Capt. John Walker, President, Dr. G. C. Marchant, Col. N. M. Long, Rev. Dr. G. W. Ward and W. D. Bethel, Esq.

The Council was convened for the purpose of filling the vacancies on the Superior court bench occasioned by the resignations of Judges Ellis and Person. The following resolutions were adopted:

5th Circuit—R. K. Heath, Esq., of Edenton.

5th Circuit—Jesse G. Shepherd, Esq., of Fayetteville.

These are excellent appointments, and will give general satisfaction. Both gentlemen are able lawyers, of urban manners and irreproachable character.

The resignation of A. A. McKay, of Sampson, one of the Council, was received, and Patrick Murphy, Esq., of the same county, was elected in his place.

Raleigh Standard.

Health of New Orleans—Increase of Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—The total number of deaths here during the past week exhibit a large increase as compared with the preceding one, the comparative figures being as follows: For the week ending the 1st inst. 190; for the week ending the 8th inst. 306, an increase of 116. The deaths from yellow fever during the same period also show a considerable increase, the total for the two weeks footing up as annexed: For week ending 1st 70; for week ending 8th 140—an increase of 70. Of this large number of deaths from fever, however, it is proper to state that in every case the victims were persons wholly unacquainted, and of the whole number but eight were natives of the United States.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 12th.—There were thirty-five deaths from yellow fever in this city on Tuesday, and forty-five yesterday (Wednesday).

The Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—Returns from the several congressional districts indicate the following majorities: Second district—Anderson, 4,500 majority; third district—Clarke, 4,000 majority; fifth district—Woodson, 5,000 majority; sixth district—Phelps, 5,000 majority; seventh district—Noel, 3,000 majority; fourth district—Craig, 4,000 majority.

Yellow Fever in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 14.—Several deaths have been reported here from yellow fever, but the physicians assert that the disease has not yet become an epidemic.

Official Vote of Bladen County.

DISTRICTS.	GOV.	SEN.	COM.	SHERIFF.
1st	21	118	43	124
2nd	10	65	12	74
3rd	19	132	29	127
4th	25	54	14	53
5th	27	20	27	20
6th	74	25	92	21
7th	39	12	6	8
8th	40	64	71	48
9th	00	12	2	11
10th	12	30	31	45
11th	1	57	2	2
12th	4	21	5	23
13th	5	79	38	71
14th	329	683	478	661

Election Returns.

ROCKINGHAM.—Col. G. D. Boyd, D., elected to the Senate without opposition—Vote 1,250. Commons, Settle, D., 1,220. Simpson, D., 1,155. Roberts, D., Sheriff.

ANSON.—Jas. A. Leak and A. J. Dargan, K. N.'s, elected to the Commons.

BURKHOPE.—Senators, Yancey, D., 713, Edney, D., 496. Henry, K. N., 484. Commons, Baird, D., 930. Gidger, K. N., 711. Young elected Sheriff over Hamilton, incumbent. For Congressmen, Vance, K. N., 918, Avery, D., 824. J. J. Martin, D., 847. No opposition.

HENDERSON.—Ripley, D., elected in the Commons—again. Senate, Edney, D., 748. Yancey, D., 200. Aldridge re-elected Sheriff. Congress, Vance, K. N., 835, Avery, 414.

McDOWELL.—For Congress, Avery, 425, Vance, 400. Senate, Dickson, D., 470, Miller, K. N., 339. Commons, Higgins, D., 505, Halphay, K. N., 303. Glass re-elected Sheriff without opposition.

YANCEY.—For Congress, Avery, 483, Vance, 506. Senate, Yancey, D., 720, Edney, D., 286. Henry, K. N., 152. Commons, Thoms, Byrd, D., 553, Garland, D., 326, Stuart, 302. Byrd elected Sheriff. Ray, D., 657, Wiseman, D., 496.

69th Commons, Wilson, D., elected. Vote: Wilson, D., 742, Timmons, D., 244, Huntley, D., 111. Austin re-elected Sheriff.

IREDELL.—Senate, Carmichael, Whig, 1,173, James B. Gordon, D., 139. Commons, Simonon and Gaither, Whigs, elected. Poll: Simonon 1,126, Gaither 1,075. Troutman 342, Davis 122, Thomas 143, Mellon 304.

ROCKY MOUNT.—J. J. Martin, D., 847. No opposition. Commons, J. F. Hill, D., 714, King, Op., 528. Sheriff, Op. Martin 650, Woody 614.

PERSON.—Senators, Cunningham, D., 843. No opposition. Commons, Hester, D., 662. Smith D., elected Sheriff.

GASTON.—Commons, Regan, ind. Democrat, beats McKee, D., by a vote of 503 to 456. Sheriff, Lack, 527. Froelicher 485. Senate, Regan, D., 820, McKee, D., 465.

CHATELAIN.—A. G. Waters and G. Dickson, Democrats, elected Commons. Poll: Waters 686, Dickson 671, Blanton 469, Wright 380, Holland 242, Ware 219, Nicholson 164, Poston 39. For the Senate, Mills, D., 1038, Logan, Whig, 336.

HAZLEWOOD.—Congress, Avery, D., 405, Vance, K. N., 321. Senate, W. H. Thomas 617, Roland 341. Commons, Dr. S. L. Love, 578—no opposition, and very few scattering votes.

ASH.—Senate, Dobson, D., has a majority of 134 over Bryant, K. N. Allen Gentry elected in the Commons over Hartsgo by 71 majority. Reeves, D., elected Sheriff over Carson, Whig, by 29 majority.

STURGE.—Senators, Dobson, D., 1027, Bryant, K. N., 465. Commons, R. E. Reeves, D., 800, Vangh, Op., 535. Haymore elected Sheriff.

One Week Later From Utah.

The Troops in good health—Mormon hatred of Gentiles—Camp Floyd—Brigham Young—Series of Destruction.

Advices from Great Salt Lake City to the 17th of July have been received by the army in good condition, and enjoying comfortable quarters. The city, it is stated, had resumed its wonted aspect, nearly all the refugees having returned to their homes and the pursuit of their avocations. An investigation of the condition of the territorial library had confirmed the suspicion that the Mormon leaders falsified when they declared that the books remained undisturbed. A large portion of the books formerly in the library have been completely disappeared. The Mormons preserved the semblance of peace at last advice, but their hatred of the Gentile irruption was manifested in various unpleasant ways. The New York Times has a letter dated "Camp Floyd, Cedar Valley, July 16th," from which we take the following:

"THE TROOPS IN CAMP.—The march from the Jordan to the present camp was about eleven miles up a gradual ascent to the base of a snow-capped range of mountains. Here we are, it is said to remain until the small assuage, or irrigating ditch, which runs through the camp, dries up. The headquarters and staff are near the mouth of the Canon, and then below, along the assuage, is the 12th cavalry battery, by a company of the 1st cavalry, the 6th infantry, the 10th infantry, the volunteer battalion, Col. Loring's command, composed of one company and detachment of mounted rifles, one company of the 1st cavalry, one company of the 7th infantry, two companies of 6th infantry, and three of the 3d infantry below this last command is Phelps's light battery, and in rear of the last two the 2d dragoons.

The stream is now quite large enough for our purposes, the water is cool and pleasant to the taste, and cedar-wood abundant. Grass is abundant in the valley, but the soil being very light, and apparently not moistened since the deluge, is carried about by the wind in all directions, and deposited among our papers, clothing, books, bedding and food, in quantities sufficient to injure our consumption of our pack regularly each week. Descriptions from the army, old men, from prices, under circumstances leading to the conviction that the Mormons are inciting it.

The weather is intensely warm during the day, but the nights are cool and pleasant. The troops will in a few days move fourteen miles further west. A line of daily stage coaches, between this city and the camp has been established, and is liberally patronized. The volunteer battalion is to start on Monday next on the march for Fort Leavenworth, where it will be disbanded. These members of the corps who prefer to be discharged here, and be employed in the quartermaster's department, are to be provided for in that way, and those who desire to go to California are to be discharged at camp with two months' pay.

MORMON MARKET-HOUSE.—A market-house has been erected in the rear of the camp where the Saints may bring their notions and sell them under the protection of a guard. Milk, butter, eggs, cheese, onions, and potatoes are the staples, milk at twenty-five cents per quart, butter sixty cents per pound, eggs sixty cents per dozen, cheese fifty cents per pound, onions twelve cents per bushel, and wheat thirty cents per bushel, and new four dollars per bushel are the usual prices.

SALT LAKE CITY.—Notwithstanding the people in this city have quite settled down in their homes again, we had no public service last Sabbath, and it is said there is to be no public assembly of the people again until winter. The church leaders, however, are almost confined to his house, and have not been seen out of doors since his arrival in the city. All the gates in the walls which surround his place are locked and barred, except the one directly in front of his own private office, at which a guard of five men is stationed continually, and no one is admitted, even within the outer gate, until his name has been sent in, and Brigham has consented to see him.

SCENES OF DESTRUCTION.—The refugees returning from the southern settlements continue to line the road with their trains of wagons, herds and flocks. Some of these trains present scenes by no means pleasant to the eye. Here we see a young girl of eighteen, with bare feet and a half-clad form, driving a yoke of oxen, and a tender little girl of scarcely eight years of age, whipping up two or three half-starved pigs, dragging her little feet wearily and painfully over the sharp gravel road. The wagons are usually piled up with the coarsest and commonest furniture, with a chicken-coop and its cackling occupants strapped upon the rear. Sometimes the pig occupies this post, and the chickens are packed inside the vehicle with the children. But everywhere poverty—poverty—poverty, meets us, turn as we will. Spend half an hour in a merchant's store, and we see old women and young girls in plentiful numbers, approaching, with a few new potatoes, a dozen eggs, a handful of onions, a pound or two of butter, which they—half hopefully and half doubtfully—offer in barter for some trifle of goods—a yard of cotton or calico, or the well-faded dress of a girl, which they are so much in need. The people have been driven to trade with the Gentiles, but the cases are so numerous in which the law of necessity is stronger than the law of the church, that the merchants are driving a brisk trade, sending their barter supply of provision to the camp, where they find ready sale.

Why is it that Lord Derby cannot insure his life?—Because he cannot find any one to make out the policy.

Punch.

Correspondence.

LONG CREEK, Aug. 7th, 1888.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, in behalf of themselves and other friends of yours in this vicinity, respectfully tender you a public dinner here, at such an early day as may suit your convenience.

We offer you this spontaneous tribute of regard, not alone in compliment to your talents and eloquence, but also because we desire to honor other noble traits of character, which, during the recent exciting contest for the Sheriffship, you have more than ever shown yourself to possess. Owing to causes unnecessary now to enumerate, you have been defeated; but it is a defeat which reflects no discredit upon you. You have won a name of which you have just cause to be proud. When you commenced the campaign, you were a comparative stranger even in this, your native county. You have gained rapidly upon public confidence, and wherever you have been, the people now hail you as a young man of much promise and worth. Be not discouraged, a brighter and better day awaits you in the future, if you but remain true to yourself and true to the people. Talent may be opposed, but cannot be kept down when united as in you, with principle and an honorable ambition.

Meet us then, Sir, around the festive board, where face to face, and heart to heart, we can assure you of our sincere friendship and attachment.

Very truly, your friends,
S. S. SATCHELWELL,
JOSEPH M. WALKER,
JAMES GARRISON,
WILL D. MOORE,
JAS. P. MOORE,
J. F. MOORE.

G. F. WALKER,
W. H. WALKER,
E. L. MILLER,
JAMES MCINTIRE,
W. T. ROBINSON,
T. H